

For the prevention and cure of
BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS
is recommended
H. H. H. J. N. S. ANTI BILIOUS PILLS.

THIS Medicine has been attended with a degree of success highly satisfactory to the inventor's feelings in several parts of the West Indies and in the Southern and Middle States, &c.

The testimony of a number of persons can be adduced, who have reason to believe that the only use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature speak more in favor of this medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience for believing that dose of these Pills taken once in every two weeks during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventive; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance: they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Hamilton's Elixir.
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats, catarrhs, and approaching consumptions.—To parents who have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorders to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of
Nervous Disorders
Violent cramps in the stomach and back.
Loss of appetite Indigestion.
Impurity of blood Melancholy.
Hysteric affection Gout in the stomach.
Inward weaknesses Pains in the limbs and debility.
Relaxations, etc.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.
A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc, etc.

Lee's Ointment for the Itch.
Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

Hahn's true & genuine German Corn Plaster.
An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.
So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, the basis of other lotions, and of unparalleled efficacy in removing blemishes of the face and skin, freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ring-worms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

Hahn's genuine Eye Water.
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

Tooth Ache Drops.
The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

At the place of sale pamphlets may be had gratis, describing cure performed by the above medicinest; a brief, important and respecting which, fully justify every article of the advertisement.

Sold only wholesale and retail, by
JAMES KENNEDY & SON,
King-st. Alexandria,
September 26

King-st. Alexandria,
September 26

Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN, ROYAL-STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

VOL. XVIII.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1818

[No. 5153]

For Liverpool, direct.

The ship NEW JERSEY, Anthony Hodgkinson master, will sail so soon as the navigation is open. Will give good accommodations. She will return directly from Liverpool to Alexandria. For passage apply to the captain on board, or to JOSEPH DEAN.

Febuary 18 10t

For Hamburg.

The schooner ELLEN, John Bartlett master, having made the principal part of her cargo engaged, and on board, will sail on or about the 15th Feb. Freight of a few hds. or passage, apply to BARNEWALL & PUPHAM.

January 28

For Sale or Freight.

The ship MARIA, burthen 3500 barrels, is an excellent vessel, in complete order for the immediate reception of a cargo—the whole or part of her will be sold low, or she will take freight on moderate terms.

Also, for Freight.

The ship WILHELMINA, John Baxter master, burthen 4000 barrels, is an excellent vessel, and can be ready in a few days to take a cargo on board. Apply to LAWRAZON & FOWLE.

January 28

For Freight.

The superior brig ABEO, A. Ansel Lewis master, burthen 2000 barrels, is in excellent order, and can be ready in a few days to receive a cargo on board.

Also, for Freight.

The brig WASHINGTON, Captain Picket, burthen about 400 barrels, a good vessel, and in complete order for any voyage.

Apply to LAWRAZON & FOWLE.

For Rotterdam,

The brig COMMERCE, John Wade master, has the principal part of her cargo ready to go on board, and will commence loading in four days. For freight of 40 hds. apply to LAWRAZON & FOWLE.

For Cadiz,

The brig BOSTON, Captain Knowles, has half her cargo ready, and will commence loading in a few days—500 hds. will be taken at a moderate freight.

Apply to CATELL & IRWIN.

October 11.

Tanning and Currying.

JOSEPH HUNSTON continues to carry on the above business at his old stand in Prince street, between Water and Union streets, where he will be always ready to execute orders in his line with promptness and despatch.

He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

Leather,

of as various qualities as can be found in any shop in the District—which he will dispose of at very low prices for cash.

11 mo. 6 tf

LAWRAZON & FOWLE

ALSO,

The cargo of the big Mungo Park, C.

Lincoln, master, from Boston, of

17 pipes 2 Sicily Madeira wine,

3 h pipes 1 of superior quality

13 sacks fibberts

100 tons plaster

For Freight,

The superior ship ATLAS,

Ch. Jenison master, burthen

4400 bbls. has performed but

one voyage, is in complete order,

and can be ready in a few days for

the reception of a cargo.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the MECHANICAL BANK OF ALEXANDRIA are

hereby notified that an election will be

held at the Court House on Monday the 9th day of March next, for the purpose of electing fifteen directors to serve the ensuing year.

P. H. MINOR,

February 5 Cashier

Fish Barrels.

I WILL contract to deliver at Pomona

key warehouse, by the 20th March

next, from 800 to 1000 white and red oak

FISH BARRELS,

at the market price.

Wm. D. BEALL,

near Piscataway.

January 19

This Day Landing.

FROM on board the brig Benefactor

Captain Cowland, from Marseilles,

and for sale by N. KEENE,

Hermitage & Muscatel wines in cases

Bals in boxes

Figs in d.

Prunes in do.

Corks in bags.

Writing and Wrapping Paper in bales

80 sacks salt.

MR. HAS IX STORE,

33 boxes Raisins

18 qr casks Sherry Wine, sup. qly.

1000 bushels Cadiz Salt.

January 15

ff

L. P. Machera.

A FEW casks Mess. Murdoch, Venille, Wardrop & Co's London Particular Madeira, of fine quality, for sale by Jan 31

W. HOMIGSON.

Bank Stock.

I WISH to purchase 60 shares FAR-
MERS' BANK STOCK, or three
or four thousand Dollars in the Banks of Alexandria or Potowm-

KETON.

JAMES S. SCOTT.

January 28

LAWRAZON & FOWLE

WILL purchase MARYLAND and

VIRGINIA TUBACCO.

January 17

Patons & Butcher

I HAVE received, and offer for sale,

an assortment of TEN PLATE

STOVES, handsome patterns, finished

complete. 10th mo. 15

Notice.

THE Subcriber having taken into partnership Mr. Thomas Irwin, Jr. the business in future will be conducted under the firm of CATELL & IRWIN.

All those having claims against me, are requested to present them and receive

their money; and all those indebted, are respectfully solicited to make payment with as little delay as possible.

CHARLES E. CATELL.

For Sale.

157 boxes and boxes-burlaps, tickle-

lings, zinburgs, hessian, creas, plat-

lins, estopilles, baitanies, choletis and

dowls.

200 boxes consisting of half pint, pint,

quart tumblers and decanters

20 boxes elegant cut glass containing

cordial glasses, wines, tumblers, pitch-

ers, plates and dishes

200 boxes window glass, 8 by 10 and

10 by 12.

80 chests hyson and imperial

tees

400 pieces short yellow nan-

keens

2000 do. long yellow do.

167 boxes India China, consisting of

dining sets, tea sets, cups and saucers,

plate bowls, dining and dessert plates, flat

and deep.

6 pipes, 10 half pipes and 20 quar-

ter pipes very sup. London Particular

Madeira Wine, from Gordon, Buff. & Co.

German steel, very sup. quality, cop-

per pots and tea-kettles, soap, ca. & les,

and nails—for sale on reasonable terms.

CATELL & IRWIN.

October 11.

Tanning and Currying.

JOSEPH HUNSTON continues to car-

ry on the above business at his old

stand in Prince street, between Water

and Union streets, where he will be

always ready to execute orders in his line

with promptness and despatch.

He keeps constantly on hand a large

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ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
ROYAL-STREET.

Daily Gazette &c... Country Gazette 25.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1818.

Mr. Snowden,

I have read with much pleasure an es-
say in your paper of Monday, under the
signature of Mercator, and it would be
unjust to withhold my approbation of the
style in which the piece is written, as
well as of the general tenor of the au-
thor's remarks.

There is, however, one paragraph, in
the publication (no doubt the result of
impressions produced by inaccurate in-
formation given to the writer) which is
calculated to produce an effect which he
seems justly to deprecate. I allude to
that which insinuates against the direc-
tors of our banks "a design to render
the undertaking (alluding to the India
voyage) unpopular, by making it the pre-
text for heavy curtailments," and to shift
the weight on the banks of Georgetown
and Washington.

I am not myself aware that any unne-
cessary curtailments have of late been
made. That the exportation of a large
sum in specie, to be raised in the Dis-
trict of Columbia, should produce some
effect on institutions whose circulation
must necessarily be regulated by their
specie capital, or other available sub-
stitutes for it, was to be expected; and if
curtailments beyond the apparent neces-
sity produced by the voyage in question
have been made, is there not another
more obvious and more important cause
to which it may properly be attributed?

A new bank, with a capital of 600,000
dollars, has lately been established in our
neighborhood; the subscription has been
filled, and a large portion of the pay-
ments have been made in the paper of
our banks. On the first of April next,
the Bank of the Valley is compelled to
have deposited in its vaults a specie ca-
pital of three hundred and sixty thou-
sand dollars. Nearly all this sum is to
be raised by a call for specie for the notes
it holds of other banks. Does not pru-
dence dictate that some preparation
should be made for this event?

In relation to the latter part of the pa-
ragraph referred to, from the information
I have had, which is derived from an au-
thentic source, the banks in Alexandria
have furnished a large proportion of the
specie.

If the gentlemen concerned in the ex-
pedition, instead of applying for discounts
to the banks in Alexandria, thought it
more advisable to raise the money by a
sale of stock in Philadelphia and to the
north, and if in payment they received
facilities payable in Georgetown and
Washington—were the banks in Alexan-
dria measurable for this course—a pro-
ceeding over which they had no control,
and with which they had no right to in-
terfere?—And that a great part of the
money required was raised in this way,
can be satisfactorily demonstrated.

N. ALEXANDRIAN.

Extract of a letter received in Prov-
idence (R. I.) from Savannah, dated
on the 14th ult., from an officer of the
American squadron at Amelia Island.

You will probably wish to know what
aunt me here: I will inform you, and, by
so doing, give an account of ten of the
most miserable days of my life. We
took the Patrician privateer Commodore
Champlin, with the Sarina Guineaman,
her prize; we were ordered on board the
privateer, and sailed under convoy of the
brig Prometheus and schooner Lynx.
We had with us 48 slaves, and arrived
here after a long and boisterous passage
of 11 days; notwithstanding this vessel
is an excellent sea boat, we suffered
much; but nothing when compared to
the sufferings of the slaves, which we had
no means to prevent—5 or 6 of them dy-
ing in a night of weakness and cold.—
The Sarina has probably lost more slaves
than we have; we have now on board
only 25; they are all young, not exceeding
15 years of age; two are now lying
dead on board, and there are a number
more that will in all probability terminate
their miserable existence before another
sun. Since our arrival here we have got
blankets, which have made the slaves a
little more comfortable. It is enough to
make the stoutest heart sicken to look at
these miserable objects, and think of the
brutality of those who are so hardened as
to treat these people from their friends
and country. The captain of the Guine-
man (a Spaniard) is now on board of her,
sick with the coast fever, which in all
probability will terminate his mortal ca-
reer. The number of slaves taken from
the coast was 118.

ROMAN CEMENT.

A sort of plaster, so called, which will
withstand our moist climate, is made by
mixing one bushel of lime slackened with
34 lb. of green copperas, 15 gallons of
water, and a half bushel of fine gravel
sand. The copperas should be dissolved
in hot water—it must be stirred with a
stick, and kept stirring continually while
in use. Care should be taken to mix at
once as much as may be requisite for one
entire frost, as it is very difficult to
match the color again; and it ought to
be mixed the same day it is used.

ALEXANDRIA:
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASH-
INGTON.

Tuesday, February 17, 1818.

The house in committee yesterday
took into consideration the bill for estab-
lishing an uniform system of bankruptcy
in the United States—general Bloom-
field in the chair.

The first section being read, Mr. Hop-
kinson rose, and after some remarks on
the fitness of the time, arising from the
general tranquility abroad and the
harmony that prevailed within the house,
said that he thought this measure would
have as fair a chance for impartial considera-
tion now as it ever could have, so
that whatever the decision might be now
it would be final—if it fell through, it
could scarcely ever again be attempted; and,
therefore, he hoped that the house would
give it the most attentive considera-
tion. His intention was, in this
stage of the business, to lay before the
house a view of the causes and general
policy of the bill, and if, after that, the
opinion of gentlemen should be favorable
to the measure, he would then lay before
them a survey of its details. There were
in the house several gentlemen who re-
presented portions of the country not im-
mediately interested in the provisions of
the bill; and to these he suggested that
if the measure was important to the
commercial interest of the country in general,
they must, of course, feel the propriety
of exercising a spirit of accommodation,
and, provided the bill was not posi-
tively prejudicial, abstain from rejecting
it, although they could see no particular
local interest in its provisions.

Mr. Hopkinson then gave an interesting
history of the rise of the bankrupt laws.
In proportion as civilization ad-
vanced in the world, the power of the
creditor declined, and that of the debt-
or increased. In former days a shock-
ing degree of barbarity prevailed—in
Rome, for instance, the dominion allowed
by the laws to the creditor extended
to the personal bondage of the debtor,
whom he had a right to sell into foreign
slavery, along with his whole family.—
This continued to be the law till the first
Christian emperor of R. ne abrogated it,
and added the destruction of that bar-
barous system to the other triumphs of
christianity. It then became a regulation
that if the debtor ceded his effects, he
was no longer subject to bondage; but,
as it is in human nature to run from one
extreme into another, so it happened in
this case; for soon the law permitted the
debtor to retain both his effects and his
freedom—to keep his property and bid
defiance to his creditor. Between these
two extremes, equally unjust to both par-
ties, the law of Eng'land struck out a
middle course; and, as it advanced, im-
proved, till at length it was found to be
beneficial to both debtor and creditor,
reconciling justice to the one, with hu-
manity to the other. If then it was con-
fessedly a system founded at once in hu-
manity and justice, why, he asked, should
this be the only country in the Christian
world that was without it?

In England, he observed, the law of
bankruptcy was originally considered as
a mere appendage to trade, and applica-
ble only to trading men.—In order to
prevent extravagance and prodigality, its
benefits were confined altogether to those
to whom it was absolutely and indispens-
ably necessary. The framers of our
constitution, with as perfect a knowledge
of the nature of the British bankrupt
system as any men could possess, were
so well convinced of the advantages of
it that they granted the right to establish
it, along with the other powers they de-
legated to congress. They required too
that it should be uniform, not like our
state insolvent laws, one thing to-day
and another to-morrow—but uniform in
its operation throughout the union. This
power congress caused to be exercised
but for a very short time—for it lay dor-
mant till the year 1801, when it was en-
acted to continue for five years, but was
suffered to remain in force only to the
year 1803, when it was repealed. Thus
one of the powers granted by the constitu-
tion was entirely thrown out of exercise,
though he considered it as mandatory on
congress, since the constitution had given them that power, to exercise it
for the benefit of the people, unless they

could show strong reasons that it was
improperly granted. If, because any
gentlemen in that house imagined that it
did not affect their particular districts,
they should be disposed to reject it, he
would tell them that it was the duty of
congress to give the power back again to
the states, and not keep it in their pockets,
or withhold it from those states to
whose well being it was necessary.—And
here Mr. Hopkinson reminded the house
of the many difficulties that had arisen
and were every day arising from congress
having neglected to occupy all the judi-
cial ground granted by the constitution;
the consequence of which was, he said,
that the states began to deny the authori-
ty of congress, which they never would
have done if it had at once taken pos-
session of the constitutional grounds as-
signed to it.

Mr. H. then proceeded to show that,
from various contradictory acts on the
part of the states respecting insolvent
debtors, a confusion and a variety of mis-
chiefs had arisen, which the act now pro-
posed alone could settle. The continu-
ance of the union was held to be all im-
portant; and he affirmed that nothing
was more necessary to the accomplish-
ment of that than to give to all our com-
mercial laws the most perfect uniformity.
If policy then demanded this, was not
the demand rendered more imperative
by the consideration that the practice of
other countries conspired with reason
and experience to enforce it? In other
cases prudence was a relief from the ne-
cessity of such provisions. But the mer-
chant was continually subject to casual-
ties. He must cease to be a merchant,
or trust his possessions to the winds and
the world. By these risks of the mer-
chant the country was enriched, and
therefore he had particular claims on the
indulgence and protecting care of the
country. These were, he said, at the
moment he was speaking, 70,000 persons
in the union rendered useless and incap-
able of providing for their families or
paying their creditors, by being hamper-
ed with debts, which, under such circum-
stances, they never could be enabled to
pay. The newspapers would show the
great mass of distress in the country.—
Between 3 and 4000 were annually dis-
charged under the state insolvent laws.
Those were chiefly men in trade, who,
by their spirit of enterprise, had largely
benefited the country. The country
was enriched and the treasury was filled
by their efforts, but they themselves were
ruined.

Mr. Hopkinson here gave a circum-
stantial account of the nature of the
frauds that had been committed, were
daily committing, and were increasing
under the state insolvent laws, which I
apprehend are too well known and too se-
verely felt by the public to require a re-
petition in this place; and he shewed not
only the injustice but impolicy of them in
long colors, drawing a contrast between
those laws and the bankrupt act now pro-
posed—those made no difference between
the prodigal and gambler on the one
hand, and on the other the merchant who
lost his all by the hand of Heaven sinking
of a vessel. Under the law now proposed
the gambler could take no benefit—under
the former the debtor's subsequent earn-
ings were left subject to the creditor; by
this act the debtor would be free on
giving up his present property—by the
former the debtor was by fraud and per-
jury enabled to rob his creditors—by this
bill he must give up every thing, not to
favored creditors, but alike to all. He
said that he had himself seen from 100 to
200 discharged in a day, ten being at
once upon the book swearing—and so
hopeless were the creditors of ever get-
ting a cent that they did not make an ef-
fort for the purpose. He revealed some
of the modes devised to defraud credi-
tors, particularly that of mutual endorse-
ments—and said that the laws conspired
with the debtors, by allowing them to
class their creditors and to put their fa-
vourites into the first class—he mentioned
a variety of causes of the most shameless
turpitude, and in short laid open such a
system of fraud, as, if it were not often
before our eyes, honest men would find
it difficult to believe.

I wish I could follow him—for it would
be worth relating—however I cannot go
further.

Mr. Tyler moved that the committee
should rise and report progress, which

was granted, and leave given to sit again.
P. S. Gen. St. Clair's pension bill has
passed the senate.

At an election held on Monday, for
President and Directors of the Alexan-
dria Library Company, the following
gentlemen had a majority of votes, viz.
John Roberts, President,
Hugh Smith,
Phineas Janney,
Nathaniel Watt,
George S. Hough,
Jacob Hoffman,
Caven P. Thompson,
James L. McKenna,
William H. Fitzhugh,
Nobert Herbert,
James Keith, Jr.,
Charles Bennett, Directors.

Charleston, Feb. 10.

FROM ANELIA.

By the arrival yesterday of the sloop
James, captain Vincent, in 3 days from
St. Mary's, we learn that all was quiet at
Amelia Island, and that colonel Bank-
head, in the capacity of military com-
mander and civil magistrate, had given
great satisfaction by his endeavors to do
justice to all. Commodore Any, with
his two brigs of war, the Mexican Com-
mander and America Libe, was expected
to sail for South America in about 8 days.

From the Georgia Journal, Feb. 3.

Old Hickory again.—Major general
Jackson, in a letter to governor Haben,
dated Nashville, 12th Jan. 1818, states
that he has "instructions from the pres-
ident of the United States to repair to
Fort Scott, and to concentrate in its vi-
cinity such a military force as may ope-
rate with success against the Seminole
Indians, and give security to our southern
frontier." To enable him to effect the
se important objects, he is authorised to
call on the executives of this and the
adjacent states for such auxiliary militia
forces as may be deemed necessary.

General Glascock passed here on Fri-
day last, direct from the army, on his
way to Augusta; he intends hurrying on
the new drafts as fast as possible, and al-
so the few regulars there under lieuten-
ant Forsyth. The general, we under-
stand, is authorised to accept the services
of from 50 to 100 mounted riflemen or
infantry—these he calculates on raising
from his brigades. The new fort called
Early (and not Bloomfield, as before
stated) is completed, and defended by
forty men, half of them regulars, with 2
pieces of artillery. In consequence of a
request from col. Arbuckle, commanding at
Fort Scott, that the garrison of Fort
Gaines should be reinforced, maj. Wood-
ward, with a small party of volunteers
and some faithful Indians, had marched
to their assistance. The balance of the
detachment of militia arrived at Hartford
on the 27th, and with the exception of
sixty (who volunteered to remain until
relieved by other troops) have since been
discharged.

For the immediate protection of the
frontier, greatly exposed at this time to
Indian hostility, the governor has autho-
rised general Gaines to call out, if necessary,
for temporary service, the militia of
Pulaski county.

Mr. Hopkinson here gave a circum-
stantial account of the nature of the
frauds that had been committed, were
daily committing, and were increasing
under the state insolvent laws, which I
apprehend are too well known and too se-
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turpitude, and in short laid open such a
system of fraud, as, if it were not often
before our eyes, honest men would find
it difficult to believe.

For the Connecticut Courant.

THE BRIEF REMARKER.

AMBITION'S thorny path is too nar-
row for two to go abreast in it. Each
struggles hard to get forward of each,
and the one that is foremost of all must
press forward with might and main, else
some other one will rush by him. He
that stumbles is trampled over by the
crowd behind him. It is all a scramble
in which the successful competitors are
greeted with shouts of applause, and the
unsuccessful ones assailed by the hisses
of derision and scorn.

Governor McMinn, who has been in-
structed by the president of the United
States to superintend the delivery of the
property stipulated to be given to the
Arkansas emigrants, will leave here, we
understand, to-morrow, for the Cherokee
Agency.

From the Connecticut Courant.

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of derision and scorn.

In a former age it was the ambition of
the celebrated Cardinal de Retz, to be
first in the hearts of his fellow citizens
the Parisians. His influence exceed-

ed all former example; his liberality
was unbounded. The courtesy of his
manners and the fascinating charm of his
address, won him universal friendship
and admiration. At home he was crowd-
ed with visitors—when he rode thro'
the streets he was accompanied with a
splendid retinue of nobility and gentry
and all proud to do him honor; and whenever
he entered the parliament, heralded respect and homage were paid him
there.

But there happened an incident that
put this friendship to the test, and proved
it light as air. Upon a time, the Cardinal
was thought to be on the eve of ruin. In that situation he went to the
parliament, to clear himself of heavy charges
which his enemies had raised against
him, and the account of his reception
there is thus given in his memoirs written
with his own hand.

"We went to the parliament. The
princes had there near a thousand gen-
tlemen with them; and I may say hardly
one from the court was missing there.
I was in my church habit, and went thro'
the great hall with my cap in my hand,
saluting every body; but I met with but
few that returned me that civility, so
strongly was it believed that I was an
unworthy man."

Neither is this a solitary example, nor
one of rare occurrence. History abounds
with examples, that in the falling fortunes
of the great and noble of the earth
their friends fall off like leaves from
trees in the first frosts of autumn. Sir
Walter Raleigh, alike celebrated as a
scholar, a gentleman, a statesman, a soldier,
and a man of genius, in his last
letter to his wife after his most unjust con-
demnation to death, says, "To what
friend to direct you I know not—for
all mine have left me in the tree
time of need."

But not any longer to dwell on the
scenes of high life, with which the genera-
lity of my readers have as little con-
cern as myself. I will turn now to the
walks of the most common sort.

In countries where distinction of order
is established by law, ambition runs
into different channels. With not a few
its main object is rank, titles, stars, gar-
ters, and ribbands; these baubles being
by the a preferred greatly to mere wealth,
which is eagerly pursued by these chiefly
who can have little or no expectation of
attaining to the high distinctions of civil,
ecclesiastical, or military rank. Where-
as in this free country of ours, where
there is no

all former example; his liberality is unbounded. The courtesy of his manners, and the fascinating charms of his address, won him universal friendship and admiration. At home he was crowd with visitants—when he rode thro' streets he was accompanied with a grand retinue of nobility and gentry proud to do him honor; and whenever he entered the parliament, marks of respect and homage were paid him.

But there happened an incident that put this friendship to the test, and proved it light as air. Upon a time, the cardinal was thought to be on the eve of sin. In that situation he went to the parliament, to clear himself of heavy charges which his enemies had raised against him, and the account of his reception here is thus given in his memoirs written with his own hand.

"We went to the parliament. The since had there near a thousand gentlemen with them; and I may say hardly one from the court was missing there, was in my church habit, and went thro' the great hall with my cap in my hand, saluting every body; but I met with but few that returned me that civility, so strongly was it believed that I was an undone man."

Neither is this a solitary example, nor one of rare occurrence. History abounds with examples, that in the falling fortunes of the great and noble of the earth their friends fall off like leaves from trees in the first frosts of autumn. Sir Walter Raleigh, alike celebrated as a scholar, a gentleman, a statesman, a soldier, and a man of genius, in his last letter to his wife after his most unjust condemnation to death, says, "To what friend to direct you I know not—for all mine have left me in the true time of need."

But not any longer to dwell on the scenes of high life, with which the generality of my readers have as little concern as myself; I will turn now to the walks of the most common sort.

In countries where distinction of order is established by law, ambition runs into different channels. With not a few its main object is rank, titles, stars, banners, and ribbands—these baubles being by the way preferred greatly to mere wealth, which is eagerly pursued by those chiefly who can have little or no expectation of attaining to the high distinctions of civil, ecclesiastical, or military rank.

Whereas in this free country of ours, where there is no distinction of orders, and no established rank of one family above another, the undivided current of ambition is towards wealth. Mammon is the idol, to which every thing is made to bend. Offices are sought after for emoluments chiefly. Nay the august seats of legislation are unhesitatingly deserted for public employments, baron of honor, but of greater profit. Men are appraised and rated high or low according to the magnitude of their property. The common question, "What is he worth?" is answered only one way. If his estate be small, he is worth but little—if he have no estate left, he is worth nothing at all. It is but of little account though he have an ample fund of moral and intellectual worth—the worth that is most eagerly sought, most highly prized, and most generally esteemed, is pecuniary worth.

In the scramble of such multitudes after riches a great many must needs be unsuccessful: for in no country whatever, can more than a comparative few arrive to wealth. By far the greater part of the candidates, falling short of their expectations, endure the pangs of disappointment and pine under the corrodings of envy. With some, avarice defeats its own aim. Their greediness of gain, if it impel them not to deeds of fraud or violence which bring them to shame and ruin, yet it sours them on to engage in rash and ruinous adventures. The estates of others, as Franklin's Poor Richard said, are spent in the getting. Fondly anticipating a fortune, they dash away as if they really had it in hand. Others again counteract the splendor of riches, that they may put themselves and their families in the ranks of honor. For as long as a family could keep up the appearance of wealth by whatever means, so long is it entitled to the privilege of alliance with good company—but if it have fallen from these appearances, it had better, in the eye of fashion, have fallen from grace. Whatever of estimable and amiable qualities such a family possesses, it loses, with its former visitants and familiaris, as the Cardinal did with him at the time he was thought an *undone man*.

Industry, frugality and thrift, are republican virtues; but a scrambling for money as a chief good, is of bad omen. It produces meanness of sentiment and sordidness of disposition. A free people, whose passions are set altogether on the pursuit of gain, can hardly remain free very long—because the necessary consequence of such a spirit of avarice, is fraud in private life, and venality and corruption in the higher departments.

An able author while relating incidentally of the fall of the Bonaparte republic, remarks—"The course that free nations run, is from virtue to industry to wealth; from wealth to luxury; from luxury to impatience of discipline and corruption of morals; till by a total degeneracy and loss of virtue, being grown

ripe for destruction, it falls at last a prey to some hardy oppressor, and with the loss of liberty, loses every thing else that is valuable."

* Dr. Middleton on the life of Cicero.

IN COUNCIL—FEBRUARY 10.

The following persons were appointed commissioners for holding elections in the different wards on Tuesday the 3d day of March next, for members to serve in the common council for the ensuing twelve months, viz.

At A. Rhodes's tavern, on Union-street, for the first ward:

Alexander McKenzie
Matthew Robinson
John Muncaster.

At the Council Chamber for the second ward:

Colin Auld
John Lloyd
John Adam.

At Shielbar's tavern for the third ward:

John Roberts
Jacob Hoffman
Abraham Faw.

At Joseph C. Girard's, corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets, for the 4th ward:

Alexander Moore
Thomas Lawrason
David Ross.

Extract from the minutes,
I. P. THOMPSON, C. C.

Died,

On the 16th inst. Mrs. SARAH PRICE, of a lingering illness which she bore with Christian fortitude. Her friends and relations are invited to attend her funeral this afternoon at three o'clock, at her dwelling on Duke-street, between New Water-st.

One Cent Reward.

PLAN AWAY from the subscriber, an apprentice Girl, of the name of MARY ROW. I will give One Cent reward to any person who will bring her home—but no charges.

ROBT. GLENN.
February 18 3c

To Rent,
A CONVENIENT STORE and DWELLING on Prince-street, now occupied by Mrs. Coleman. For ten years only to JAMES GALT.
February 18

Palm or Cream Nuts.
1000 LBS. for sale, together, or in small quantities. Also, 300 bushels Albany Oats
for sale by JOHN RUMNEY.
February 17

Goods Found.

WAS found by a servant, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock on Thursday night last, in a suspicious place, a

Small bundle of Merchandise, which the owner can have again by describing the same, and paying the cost of his advertisement. Apply to the Printer.
St. February 17

Stone Masons.

WANTED for Fort Washington, on the Potomac, and Old Point Comfort, Chesapeake Bay; for which liberal wages will be given.

W. K. ARMISTEAD,
Lt. col. com'g 2d Eng. Dep't.
February 17

Cheewing Tobacco

100 KEGS prime Chewing Tobacco, (8s) just landing from our Minerva, from Richmond, and for sale by J. JACKSON & Co.
January 23

Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber has this day received, a large and elegant assortment of Bolting Cloths, of a superior quality, which will be offered for sale at the price of Messrs. Butts & Cawdon, King-street, Alex'a, where he intends keeping a complete assortment in future.

Sept. 6 AMOS ALEXANDER.

Piano Forte.

JUST received for sale, by the subscriber, a very extensive assortment of MUSIC FOR THE PIANO FORTE, consisting of Sonatas, Solfatas, Duets, Lessons, Waltzes, Songs, &c. &c.

Also, one square and an upright cabinet Piano Forte. ROBERT GRAY.
January 25

Ladies' Beaver Hats, &c.

JUST received for sale at the Shoe Store of WILLIAM TRUE,

King-street;

Ladies' and Misses' black, blue and white Beaver Hats, some of superior quality, with elegant trimmings

Gentlemen's first and second quality hats; knapt and felt ditto. Also,

A quantity of Ladies' pramelle Slippers, white and colored kid ditto

Morocco and leather Walking Shoes and Slippers.

Morocco and kid Boots, with fashion-ble trimmings; misses' & children's ditto

Gentlemen's fine Boots and Shoes

all ready made, and manufactured at notice by measure. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

January 9

16.50 per ft.

THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE HORSES.

From the great preparations now making for other novelty, the public are respectfully informed that the grand spectacle of BLUE BEARD, can only be played one night more.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, Will be presented (positively for the last time) the operatic spectacle of

BLUE BEARD,

Or, FEMALE CURIOSITY.

Which was received with the most unanimous marks of approbation by a brilliant and crowded audience.

Abomilique, Mr. Hutton
Ibrahim, Stamp

(His second appearance in Alexandria.)

Selim, Mr. Garner

Shakabac, Entwistle

First Shahi, Carr

Second do., Wayne

Third do., Tatnell

Hassan, Stewart

Slave, E. Emberton

Leader of Blue Beard's party, Pepin

Leader of Selim's party, Parker

Fatima, Miss Trajetta

Irene, Mrs. Parker

Beda, Monier

The following is a description of some of the most particular Soées, Songs, Chorusses, Processions, &c.

Act I. Scene 1st.

A grand perspective view of the Mountains of Switzerland.

In the fore ground IBRAHIM'S COTTAGE. Selim enters, Fatima appears at the cottage window, and they sing the celebrated Duet of "Twilight glimmers on the deep." The procession of Blue Beard and all his train over the Mountains of Horseclock. Blue Beard himself elegantly mounted on his HANOVERIAN CHARGER. Dialogue and Chorus, "See the Bashaw appears." Dialogue. The Procession returns—Fatima and Irene added to the train, and seated in a beautiful palanquin, carried by four Africans dressed in the costume of the country.

Scene 2d. An Apartment in Blue Beard's Castle. Duet, Shakabac and Beda, "Tick-a-Tack."

Act II. Scene 1st. A CUT WOOD. All the Horses discovered lying down, as in ambush—their leaders across their bodies asleep in different parts of the stage. They are aroused from their slumbers by the shrill sound of the trumpet, at which noise they suddenly rise. The Horses, as if inspired with the bravery of their leaders, throw themselves into a variety of positions, which has heretofore astonished every beholder. Selim enters—The Horses marshal themselves into a line. Chorus, "Rub-a-Dub," and the troops exit to the rescue of Fatima.

Scene 3d. Hall in the Castle. Song, "Tambourine Roundelay" by Mrs. Parker. Song, "Conjugal Strife," by Mr. Entwistle. Song, "Whist pensive I tho't on my Love," Miss Trajetta.

Scene 4th. The BLUE ENCHANTED CHAMBER, ELEGANTLY DECORATED. Duet, "No one near," Miss Trajetta and Mrs. Parker. The curiosity of Irene is instilled by her into Fatima, and they apply the key to the fatal chamber door. The interior of the apartment opens and discovers a SEPULCHRAL BUILDING—in the centre of which is a SKELETON SEATED ON A TOMB, with a dart in his hand—and over his head, in characters of blood, is written, "The punishment of Curiosity."

Act III. Scene 1. A TURRET in the eastern part of Blue Beard's castle, in which Fatima is confined. Quartetto—Mr. Entwistle, Mr. Hutton, Miss Trajetta and Mrs. Parker—"Look from the turret, sister, down."

Scene Last—presents a superb exterior view of BLUE BEARD'S CASTLE. On the east side, A DRAWBRIDGE; on the west, a GRATING, PORCULLIS, leading into the castle. Other parts of the Fortress seen in the perspective.

Storming of the Castle by Cavalry and Infantry.

Selim's party is about to cross the drawbridge, when it is suddenly hoisted by Blue Beard's soldiery. They retire and make an effort to force the Portcullis, in which they succeed; and the HORSES, KNEELING, enter into the castle. A General Combat, horse and foot. One of Selim's party heroically mounts the drawbridge, which before impeded their efforts, and gallantly cuts it down, which gives an opportunity for his company to pass, and the horses to ascend. In the course of the bustle, are several SINGLE COMBATS between the knights on Horse and Foot—the various DEATHS OF THE HORSES, and the final OVERTHROW OF BLUE BEARD.

RECREATION THE PLATE,

Will be acted the admitted play of the

POIT OF HONOR.

Bertha, Mrs. Entwistle

After which, a new Scotch Ballad, got up under the immediate direction

of Mr. Parker, called

FLORA's BIRTH DAY.

* Tickets and places for the boxes to be taken of Mr. Howard, at the Box Office on Wednesday from 10 o'clock till 2, and from 5 till the conclusion of the performance.

W. M. & WALTER HANNON.

November 7

To prevent an undue occupation of seats, which gentlemen have been at the trouble of taking in the course of the day, it is particularly requested that they will send their servants as soon as the doors are open, to keep their respective benches until they arrive themselves.

The audience not only having been annoyed, but the managers seriously injured, by persons unlawfully descending from the gallery into the boxes, they give this early notice to say that none but persons of color can in future be admitted into it.

Doors to be opened at half past 5 and the curtain to rise at half past 5 precisely.

Robert Gray,

HAS just received a supply of superfine, fine and common WRITING and LETTER PAPER, which he offers for sale by the ream or single quire, at reduced prices for cash February 7

To Hire,

Far the present Year,

A FEMALE SERVANT—she is an excellent washer and ironer.

Wanted, a go & COOK.—Enquire of the printer.

Feb. 13

Boarding.

MRS. WADSWORTH has removed to Pitt-street, between Prince and Duke streets, opposite the new St. Paul's Church, where she can accommodate ladies and gentlemen with genteel board-

ing January 23

Furnace Ware.

THE subscribers, sole agents for the Hampshire Furnace, have received and will constantly keep a supply of the following articles:

Pots from No. 1 to 12

Dutch ovens do

Oval do do

Gridirons; skillets; mortars

Pestles; tea kettles; wash kettles

Androns; cloths; boilers, &c.

10 and 6 plate stoves

Franklin do

Cast iron mould and land sides

Which they offer upon as cheap terms as they can be bought in the district.

Castings of any description can be had from the furnace upon short notice.

CALDWELL & JACKSON.

January 29

New Piano Forte Music

THE following are a part of the Piano Forte Music lately received for sale by the subscriber, viz:

Steibelt's Grand Concerto, in which is introduced an imitation of a storm

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Alexandr

Vol. XVIII

For Richmond, direct.

The schooner MINERVA, will sail the first opportunity, having a considerable part of her cargo in. For freight or passage apply to J. HIN JACKSON & Co.

February 14 sthirt

For Liverpool, direct.

The ship NEW JERSEY, Anthony Hodgkinson master, will sail as soon as the navigation is open. Will take a few cabin passengers, having good accommodations. She will return directly from Liverpool to Alexandria. For passage apply to the captain on board, or to JOSEPH DEAN.

January 15 10t

For Hamburg.

The schooner ELLEN, Joshua Bartlett master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged and on board, will sail on or about the 15th Feb. For freight of a few hds. or passage, apply to BARNEWALL & POPHAM.

January 28

For Sale or Freight,

The ship MARIA, burthen 3500 barrels, is an excellent vessel, in complete order for the immediate reception of a cargo—the whole or part of her will be sold low, or she will take freight on moderate terms.

Also, for Freight,

The ship WILHELMINA, John Baxter master, burthen about 4000 barrels, is an excellent vessel, and can be ready in a few days to take a cargo on board. Apply to LAWRSON & FOWLE.

January 28

For Freight.

The superior brig ABELINA, Ansel Lewis master, burthen 2000 barrels, is in excellent order, and can be ready in a few days to receive a cargo on board.

Also, for Freight,

The brig WASHINGTON, captain Picket, burthen about 1400 barrels, a good vessel, and in complete order for a few days to receive a cargo on board. Apply to LAWRSON & FOWLE.

For Rotterdam,

The brig COMMERCE, John Wade master, has the principal part of her cargo ready to go on board, and will commence loading in four days. For freight of 40 hds. apply to LAWRSON & FOWLE.

For Cadiz,

The brig BOSTON, captain Knowles, has half her cargo ready, and will commence loading in a few days. Dec. 10

French Plaster & Burr Stones.

The cargo of the ship ATLAS, Charles Jeannison, master, from Havre, of 370 tons plaster 1200 burr stones—for sale by LAWRSON & FOWLE.

Also,

The cargo of the brig Mungo Park, C. Lincoln, master, from Boston, 17 pipes—2 Sicily Madeira wine, 1 pipe of pipes of superior quality 15 sacks fibberts 100 tons plaster

For Freight,

The superior ship ATLAS, Ch. Jeannison master, burthen 4400 barrels, has performed but one voyage, is in complete order, and can be ready in a few days for the reception of a cargo.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the MECHANICS' BANK OF ALEXANDRIA are hereby notified that an election will be held at the Court House on Monday the 9th day of March next, for the purpose of electing fifteen directors to serve the ensuing year. P. H. MINOR, Cashier

This Day Landing,

FROM on board the brig Benefactor Captain Howland, from Marseilles, and for sale by N. KERNE, Hermitage & Muscatel wines in cases Hats in boxes Figs in do. Prunes in do. Cockles in bags Writing and Wrapping Paper in bales 80 sacks salt.

HE HAS IN STORE,

50 bales German Linens 150 boxes Raisins 18 qr. casks Sherry Wine, sup. qd. 1000 bushels Cadiz Salt. January 13 ff

For Sale,

TLAT large and commodious three story brick Dwelling House on King street upper end, at present occupied by D. George F. Thornton. For terms apply to WM. HERBERT, Jun., May 21 wa

For Sale,

ATRACT of LAND, in Fairfax county, Va. containing 250 acres. About 132 acres of this land is well timbered, and the balance very susceptible of improvement. Situated about twelve miles from Alexandria, and five from Occoquan. Terms one half cash, and the balance in three months. If not sold in one month, it will be sold at public sale. Apply to Alfred Simpson, Fairfax county, w CRAYEN CASH. mwf's M February 3

To Rent,

ATWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near the Diagonal. The house is large and commodious, having a large garden, with the necessary back buildings, milk and smoke houses, and pump of water in the yard equal to the Diagonal. For terms and further information, apply to WM. VETCH.

December 24 wmf's M

Public Sale,

UNDER the authority of a decree of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, at Alexandria, will be offered at public sale, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 21st day of February next, on the premises, a LOT of GROUND, in the town of Alexandria, on the south side of King-street and east side of Henry-street, at their intersection; in front of King-street 49 feet, 5 inches, and of Henry-street 100 feet; subject to an annuity in fee of 100 dollars. On one half of the purchase money a credit of three months will be allowed, and on the other half a credit of six months, the payments to be secured by approved endorsed notes, and the title to be retained until the payments shall have been made.—By order of the commissioners.

E. G. MARSTELLER, AuC.

January 19 mwf's M

For Sale or Rent,

AFARM in Fairfax county, containing about 500 acres of land. It is situated within half a mile of the Little River Turnpike, distant 21 miles from Alexandria, and adjoining the very highly improved farm of Francis L. Lee, esq. One half of this land is in wood, and 50 acres of that which is open has been lately cleared. The plow is in general use in this neighborhood, and the flourishing condition of all those farms upon which it has been employed, gives the most satisfactory evidence of its beneficial effects. Should the subscriber not succeed in selling, he would rent this farm for a term of years upon such conditions as would render it the tenant's interest to improve. C. CALVERT STUART, Chantilly, Near Peasant Valley post office February 4 wmf's M

Valuable Property for Sale, THE Subscriber having removed from Alexandria, offers for sale, on a liberal credit, the following Valuable Property:

His Wharf and Warehouses, at the intersection of Union and Princess streets, at present occupied by M. Miller, Esq. A Dwelling House and Lot on Prince-street, between Union and Water streets.

Two Dwelling Houses and two vacant Lots adjoining, on Prince-street, between Water and Fairfax streets.

Two large Brick Warehouses, corner of King and Columbus streets—the best stands in Alexandria for the flour and grocery business.

A Dwelling House and Lots adjoining the above, on King-street, at present occupied by Mr. Rooker.

A vacant Lot on Commerce-street, near the warehouses of Mr. Gilman.

A Lot containing 7 acres, adjoining the Little River turnpike gate No. 1, enclosed and in fine order for cultivation.

Any of the above described property will be sold on very liberal terms—for which please apply to John Dundas, in Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing in Baltimore. W. H. DUNDAS.

January 23 dmf's M

Take Notice.

THE subscriber being appointed trustee by the hon. judges of Charles County Court, as a court of equity, for the purpose of selling and conveying the real estate of Timothy Carrington, late of Charles county, deceased, will offer at public sale, on Tuesday the 24th of March next, at the court house in Port Tobacco, in the county of Charles, part of the real estate aforesaid, viz:

One tract or parcel of Land, containing 475 acres, lying near navigable water, well supplied with wood and timber. This property is about 7 miles from Port Tobacco, and 8 from the Potowmack, on the road leading from Port Tobacco to Dumfries and Nanjemoy. The purchaser will be required to give bond with security for the purchase money, payable in two years; and on the payment of the same will receive a deed from the trustee, conveying title in the usual manner on like occasions.

MALACHI ROBY, Port Tobacco, Feb. 13 mwf's M

For Rent,

THIE Rooms over and Back Buildings attached to the Fire Insurance Office on Royal street.

Apply at this office.

December 23

To Rent,

THAT large and pleasantly situated three story brick Dwelling House at the corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets, recently occupied by Mrs. Crockett. Possession may be given immediately. Apply to J. L. MCKENNA.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Two elegant FRAME MANTLES, and two of Italian Marble. Feb. 6

A Fortune for Sale

THAT noted Stand, known by Cox's Plantation, Bac-up, on the road from Shawney Town 70 miles, and 55 from Kasakas, and leading up to the mouth of Missouri. It is the best stand for a Tavern, and to raise stock, in the western country. Five or six hundred acres of land may be had; 60 acres are under fence. There are on the premises a cabin house with two rooms, about 16 or 18 feet square; a good log stable and several out houses. A toll bridge will be built in the spring. For terms and further information, apply to THOMAS MIGUNT.

Alex'a, Feb. 13 6

Public Sale,

TBY virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 24th February, at eleven o'clock, a Frame HOUSE and a LOT on Union between King and Prince streets, now in the occupancy of Mr. George K. Wise. The terms made known at sale.

SAMUEL SMITH, Trustee.

February 12 dts

Public Sale

THE application to Charles county court by petition in writing of Williamson Cox, of Charles county, for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Williamson Cox has resided two years immediately preceding the time of his application in the state of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said Williamson Cox is in actual confinement for debt, and the said Williamson Cox having entered into bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance in Charles county court, to answer such allegations as his creditors may make against him—it is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Williamson Cox be discharged from imprisonment—and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers edited in the district of Columbia once a week for two months successively before the third Monday of March next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, at Charles Town in said county, on the said third Monday of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause why the said Williamson Cox should not have the benefit of the several insolvent laws as prayed. Given under my hand this sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Test. G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 27

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, to wit,

November Term, 1817

IN CHANCERY.

Isaac Robbins, administrator of Thompsonson violet, Complainant,

AGAINST

Aquilla Johns and James Veitch, Defendants.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, to wit;

November Term, 1817

IN CHANCERY.

James Fleming, Joseph Mandeville and Samuel B. Larmour, under the firm of James Fleming & Co. Complainants,

AGAINST

Alexander Compton, James Anderson, John Poe, James English and David M. Black, Defendants.

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